from a German catfish, appeared again from a fresh-water fish of Australia. Another unexpected discovery was a new species of Syngamus, the gap worm of fowls. This new form occurred in the choana of a deer from Rio Grande do Sul, and in the nasal cavity of a goat from Cameroon. Only one other species of this genus occurs in the Mammalia : *Syngamus dispar* in the trachea of *Felis concolor*.

This paper constitutes the second number of a new series of publications from the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin ; the management of the museum is certainly to be congratulated on the admirable form in which the series is being published.

Movements of Pseudopods. — M. Eugène Penard has recently published[1] an account, rather too brief, of his observations "sur les mouvements autonomes des pseudopodes."

The results of most interest may be summarized as follows (they relate chiefly to *Difflugia lebes* Penard): —

1. If a severed pseudopod be removed from the parent to a distance not more than two or three times the diameter of the shell of the parent, it will, after having remained in a globular, motionless condition for a short time, extend itself toward the parent, and finally reach it and become fused with it, the junction with the parent usually being at the latter's mouth.

2. If the original point of contact is not at the parent's mouth, the returning pseudopod moves along the shell of the parent until it reaches this point.

3. When the returning pseudopod comes very near the parent, the latter usually extends one of its own pseudopodia toward it, and this particular paternal process becomes larger than the others.

4. The absorption of the detached pseudopod by the parent is not an act of digestion and assimilation, as is proved by the fact that the fragment is not taken into a vacuole of the parent, nor into its interior in any way; and by the further fact that the act of absorption is fully accomplished in a much shorter time than is required for a true digestion.

5. Severed pseudopodia are attracted neither by one another nor by foreign bodies of practically the same size as the parent.

6. If a different individual Difflugia, of the same or of another species, be placed near an amputated pseudopod, the latter not only will not be attracted toward the former but will actually move away from it.

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[1] *Archives des Sciences physiques et naturelles*, Mai, 1899, pp. 434–445.